

as the understanding was last night that the Interborough was willing to take whatever chance there was that the Goulds would take the question of carrying out the third tracking arrangement to the courts.

Gould Prosecution Described.
The assertions of Mr. Shonts in regard to the Gould prosecution for sale of stock were made after he had read the statement of Mr. Gould's representative, Mr. Shonts' statement was given out at the office of the Interborough in the following form:

Mr. Shonts stated that Mr. Gould's statement to the press was the first notice he had ever received of any objections upon the part of the Manhattan company to the Manhattan certificates. Upon the contrary, the certificate was the subject of prolonged negotiations between counsel for the Interborough company and counsel for the Manhattan company, and in the form submitted to the Manhattan board received the approval of the Manhattan board.

The only objection received from Mr. Gould was that there was nothing in it for the Gould estate, and the only argument ever made to him (Mr. Shonts) was on February 13, to offer to sell the Gould stock at a price which was put by Mr. Gould's representative at \$15 a share, coupled with the statement, as Mr. Shonts stated, that if the stock was sold, the Manhattan board, which was controlled by Mr. Gould, would be reassembled, the third tracking certificate adopted and the third tracking certificate would be turned over to the purchaser. Later it was suggested by Mr. Gould's representative that if this stock was purchased the control of the board would be turned over to the purchaser at once, and then the purchaser could pass any resolution desired regarding the third tracking certificate.

The hold-up of the third tracking certificate came up for discussion at the weekly meeting of the board of directors, when President McAneny asked that the meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the chair, as he had the assurance of Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission that that body would act on the contracts the early part of next week.

Would Settle Legality Later.
Speaking of the plan to issue the certificate for third tracking to the Interborough instead of the Manhattan, he said:

"Whether such a certificate would be legally adequate, and whether it would completely protect the interests of the city in the matter, might be determined later."

Then the Borough President added that the board ought to take cognizance of the situation that had been created by the Manhattan company. He went on to say that every step taken in regard to the third tracking certificate, and continued: "Having permitted the city to proceed to this point in the negotiations without the information on their part that they would have any objection whatever to raise, their present conduct is amazing."

It was then that the Borough President suggested it might be in order to make a thorough investigation as to whether the Manhattan was legally entitled to the rights it was now enjoying.

Then this statement was made calmly for the consideration of Mr. Gould and his fellow directors:

"I would suggest that, inasmuch as the Manhattan directors appear to have placed property rights in the existing elevated structure would be either improved or injured, the city should have some careful inquiry made as to the status of those property rights. The title of the Manhattan company to every rod of its line, whether proceeding through the streets or parks or other public places, should be carefully verified. Its title to the third tracks that have already been partly laid should also be determined. Its right to those tracks has been in litigation and it was the frank purpose of the pending contract, as part of the consideration to the company, to validate them. But we will look into all of this—matters of title—and if it is agreeable to the board to have some preliminary examination made through my committee I shall be prepared to submit some report in the matter when the board next meets."

"Have you heard of an offer of the sale of the stock of that company?" asked the Mayor.

"They actually offered their stock for sale, and it was the Gould stock," said Controller Prendergast. "I see that the memories of 'Black Friday' have not been forgotten in some families."

Gould Objections Issued.
It was after the meeting of the Board of Estimate that the meeting of the Manhattan directors was held. On Tuesday the board would not state for publication his objections to the certificate. But when the directors had adjourned he issued the following list of objections:

"First—By such application (for the certificate) the question is raised as to whether the Manhattan company, having obtained the right to construct such tracks, may not be compelled to operate them in the event of the termination of the lease by a default upon the part of the Interborough.

"Second—There are no reasonable terms provided by which the Manhattan company, if it terminates the lease by default upon the part of the Interborough, can take over the extensions constructed.

"Third—The improvements contemplated become, upon their construction, an integral part of the Manhattan system, and are not practically removable without interference with the public service.

"It should therefore be provided that all such improvements, third tracks, etc., should be and remain the absolute property of the Manhattan company in case of a default by the Interborough with its ensuing termination of the lease.

"It is not in ordinary cases permitted to the lessee upon the termination of a lease for default upon his part to remove the improvements, nor is it common to make any provision for reimbursing him the cost. It would be decidedly to the Inter-

est of the Manhattan company that the Interborough should not be permitted to default without paying the penalty of the money invested in the improvements, and it is likewise fair that this should be so.

Manhattan Money To Be Used.
"The Interborough company proposes to expend \$2,000,000 of our company's money derived from the proceeds of our company's bonds, upon power houses, sub-stations, etc. If the Interborough should terminate the lease, the payments to be made by the city will not cover payments made upon power houses and sub-stations for the operation of third tracks, etc., and hence the city will not reimburse the Manhattan company any part of the \$2,000,000 which it is proposed by the Interborough to expend upon power houses and sub-stations out of the proceeds of the Manhattan company's bonds; and, if the new contract should be discontinued at the expiration of ten years, the Manhattan company would not derive any benefit from such expenditures.

"Fourth—If the Interborough should give the Manhattan the best cause for terminating the lease, the Manhattan company would be unable to do so under the suggested contracts, because it could not be in a position to continue without interruption the operation of its lines, the provisions respecting its protection as to rolling stock, are wholly inadequate."

The decision to go ahead regardless of what action the Manhattan directors might take was reached at a conference between members of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Shonts and James L. Quackenbush and Richard Redd Rogers, counsel for that company. On Wednesday there was a disposition on the part of Mr. Rogers to reopen some of the mooted points in the contracts, but yesterday the company decided that it would be much better not to start any more trouble.

B. R. T. Wants Action.
Colonel Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was in conference earlier with Chairman McCall and urged that his contracts be signed as soon as possible, regardless of the Interborough contracts.

The Gould estate is understood to hold \$5,000 shares of the Manhattan stock. The market price of the stock recently has been around \$12. If it were possible to get 12 for the \$5,000 shares, it would mean a clear profit of \$75,000.

The holdings in the control of John D. Rockefeller are said to be around 50,000 shares. He is said to favor the granting of the certificate. If any attempt is made by the Gould interests to fight in court the carrying out of the third-tracking project by the Interborough as lessee, it may precipitate a fight for control of the directorate of the Manhattan.

The injunction sought by J. Aspinwall Hodge for certain minority stockholders to prevent the Interborough-Metropolitan and the Windsor Trust Company from voting in favor of the subway contracts at the meeting of the directors of the Interborough on Wednesday was denied yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States District Court.

Judge Lacombe said the foundation of the application for an injunction was the statute forbidding combination of corporations to restrain trade in any necessary of life. He was inclined to hold that public service corporations were not meant by this statute, he went on, because for a long period of time the Legislature, by many different statutes, has indicated that such corporations, notably railroads, formed a class by themselves, specifically regulated by legislation.

SEASICKNESS UPSETS BERGSON'S PHILOSOPHY
Yet French Professor Sails Bravely Away After Enjoyable Three Weeks Here.

Professor Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, who has been lecturing in this country for three weeks, sailed for Havre yesterday on the French liner France. Although he is a poor sailor, having been ill throughout the voyage on his visit to New York, he declared yesterday that he had had such a fine time here he would not let the possibility of seasickness bother him.

"I know I shall be seasick," he said, "but."

"But of your philosophy you make no use if you give place to accidental evils," interrupted a friend.

"Quite right," said Bergson. "Shakespeare was right when he said that."

The philosopher declared that his visit here had been exceptionally enjoyable. Although he had given much of his time to his lectures, he managed to meet interesting Americans and visit places of interest.

"Dr. Butler has taken me from place to place so quickly," said Professor Bergson, "and has arranged my trips and meetings with such mathematical precision that I have hardly had time to observe things minutely. I did notice, however, the earnestness of the American people and their attention to new thought. Much intellectual sympathy is being taken by the Americans in philosophy. I can detect the idealistic in the American mind. Americans are fond of ideas and intellectuality, and from what little I have seen it is obvious that you have not lost much time. You have accomplished much in a short while, and have much to be proud of."

Professor Bergson was delighted to learn that he had for a fellow passenger Edward Holton James, editor of the "Liberator," published in Paris. Professor Bergson was a great friend and admirer of the late Professor William James, the celebrated psychologist of Harvard, who was an uncle of Edward Holton James.

Mr. James said he was delighted with the liberation of Edward Myles from Ellis Island.

"Justice was denied Myles in England," said Mr. James, "but was not denied to him in this country."

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the former head of the Southern Pacific Railroad, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Carol Harriman, sailed on the France for a trip of two months abroad.

NEW MUSIC HALL PLANNED
Site Secured in 56th Street, Between 6th and 7th Avenues.

Work will be begun in a few days, it is announced, on a combination music hall and restaurant in 56th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to be opened in September as the Coliseum Music Hall. A permanent chorus of women from London, Paris and Vienna is to be one of the attractions. Others are that no tips are to be allowed, that coupons for reserved seats in other theatres will be accepted for admission, and that the highest price for a seat will be \$1. In summer it is to be operated as an open air theatre.

The site embraces eight city lots on the south side of 56th street, now occupied by the Jandorf auto salesrooms. The auditorium is to have a seating capacity of more than three thousand.

Among the members of the corporation which is promoting the enterprise are F. C. Whitney and E. C. Watter. The real estate was purchased by the firm of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

SIX MEN ACCUSED OF MADERO RESCUE PLOT

Arrested on Charge of Taking Part in the Attack When Ex-President Was Shot.

HUERTA OFFERS AMNESTY

Drafts Bill for Congress for Pardon of Political Offenders—Army Officers Named for Various Posts.

Mexico City, Feb. 27.—That the investigations now being conducted to determine the responsibility for the death of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez are tending to support the official statements relative to an attacking party is indicated by the arrest today of José Zamarrona and five others alleged to have been members of the party which tried to rescue the former President and Vice-President.

These men are of no public prominence. Zamarrona is classed as their leader.

Negotiations with the representatives of the rebels, especially the Zapatistas, continue, with varying success. The latest commission to confer with the government regarding co-operation represents Genevevo de la O, Amador Salazar and Felipe Neri, all of whom have gained unenviable reputations for the thoroughness of their vicious warfare.

Among the conditions set forth is one which has been insisted on from time to time by all Zapatistas, including Emiliano Zapata, that all the federal troops be retired from the State of Morelos, and that the garrisons be composed of an army made up of ex-rebels.

President Huerta has declined to grant this demand, but this has not resulted in breaking off negotiations. Meanwhile, men under these leaders have occupied Ayotzingo and Chalco, near the edge of the Federal District, and Juchitepec, a short distance to the south.

Money Sent to Zapatistas.
Fearing they will levy forced loans and restock their commissary department from the various towns, the government has sent them money sufficient to maintain them during the negotiations. If the negotiations with the Zapatistas do not result in their surrender the government must begin a campaign with conditions reversed—the rebels in possession of a majority of the town.

Huerta has caused to be drafted a bill granting an amnesty to all political offenders in Mexico who shall present themselves to the authorities within fifteen days after the promulgation of the act. The measure was sent to the Chamber of Deputies, which is in extraordinary session, in order that the members may take quick action.

General Felipe Angeles, one of those engaged in the assault by the federal troops on the Arsenal while it was occupied by Felix Diaz, and who was arrested for failure to conform with the programme drawn up by Generals Huerta and Bolognini for the overthrow of Francisco Madero, was named today military attaché to the Mexican Legation in Belgium.

Colonel Victor Hernandez Covarrubias, at one time director of the Chapultepec Military College, has been appointed military attaché at the legation in France.

Robles Again in Command.
General Juvenio Robles has been appointed chief of a military zone including the states of Morelos, Mexico and Guerrero and part of Puebla. He occupied the same post under Francisco Madero a year ago, and was making headway against the rebels when he was removed, owing to differences with the President.

Seventeen Zapatistas who had carried their looting and murder to the edge of the Federal district near Tlalneantla, eight miles away, paid the penalty this morning with their lives.

The Jefe Politico, Juan Vargas, led a squad of rurales against them. At early dawn the band was surrounded and seventeen were captured. Vargas sent a terse message to Huerta, in which he said:

"I have the honor to report the execution of seventeen bandits taken in outlawry and rebellion."

General Huerta is said to have replied to Vargas, highly commending his prompt and efficient action.

The latest rebel to lay down arms is Ex-Colonel Gaudencio de la Llave, who left the army a month ago, and after successfully eluding Madero's army operated in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. With 700 of his followers De la Llave has surrendered to the authorities of Orizaba, in the State of Vera Cruz. He is coming to the capital to place himself at the orders of the War Department.

It was reported today that the body of General Bernardo Reyes, the first victim of the Diaz revolution, will be brought from an outlying cemetery and will be reburied with all military honors.

CARTER NOW AT GALVESTON
Commander of the Second Division Takes Charge.

Galveston, Feb. 27.—Major General William H. Carter, commanding the second division of the United States army now being mobilized at Galveston, arrived late today with his staff, and prepared for the establishment tomorrow of division headquarters at Texas City, near Galveston. The 4th and 6th brigades will be encamped at Texas City and the 5th Brigade at Galveston.

With the exception of the 28th Infantry, one battalion of the 10th Infantry and a battalion of the 19th Infantry, all of the troops assigned to Galveston are in camp at Fort Crockett. The troop trains delayed by storms are expected tomorrow.

The 4th Field Artillery and Field Ambulance Company No. 3 went into camp at Texas City today. Troops attached to the 4th and 6th brigades will begin arriving tomorrow.

STANDARD OIL AIDED MADERO, SENATE TOLD

Witnesses Before Investigating Committee Declared Americans Financed Revolution.

STORY GIVEN BY EX-CONSUL

Asserted He Was Approached by Oil Company's Attorney, but Testimony Is Admittedly "on Suspicion."

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 27.—Sensational charges that the Standard Oil Company financed the Madero revolution in Mexico are contained in testimony given before the Senate sub-committee which made an investigation to determine whether any interests in the United States have been engaged in inciting rebellion in Cuba and Mexico.

The transcript of the testimony which was presented to the Senate today, consists of more than nine hundred printed pages. Most of the testimony is of a hearsay character, and many of the charges are admitted to be founded on "suspicion."

Juan Pedro Didapp, ex-Mexican Consul in the United States, Spain and Turkey, gave the most sensational testimony. He was in jail at El Paso when he was examined, charged with violating the neutrality laws.

Didapp testified that he was urged to join the Madero revolution by Madero's private secretary, Azcona. Asked if he had any knowledge of any assistance by any corporations in this country, he said:

"I had some suspicion, and I judged that there was some connection with the Standard Oil Company through Henry Clay Pierce and Sherburne G. Hopkins, an attorney, who lives in Washington. At the time he asked me to join him, which was in Washington, at the entrance to the Willard Hotel, I told him that I had no desire to have any conversation with him on the subject, because I was not ready to take up arms against Diaz. Mr. Azcona told me: 'We have to do something,' and he told me that Mr. Hopkins was their attorney, and then I knew right away that the Standard Oil had something to do with it, but the Standard Oil Company never showed its hand, you know. That was my own suspicion."

Base of His Suspicion.
"On what did you base that?" asked Senator Smith.

"On what that man told me, and on the fact that when there was anything to be done in Washington the first man who was around was Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Hopkins was absolutely the open enemy of Diaz, and was the man that fomented the revolution," replied Didapp.

"He was in communication with all the revolutionists in America and was connected with the Nizarague revolution, and when Mr. Azcona told me that Mr. Hopkins was his attorney I understood perfectly well that the Standard Oil Company was behind it, because I understood that the revolutions in Latin America are planned on the eighth floor of the Illinois Building, in Mr. Hopkins's office, in Washington."

"They used to meet there every night, and at banquets in the Arlington Hotel, and now that the Arlington Hotel is not there any more he meets them at the Shoreham."

When Senator Smith asked Didapp what Azcona told him about the financial affairs of the rebels, he replied:

"While Madero was in the field his father was negotiating with the Standard Oil Company to finance the revolution, and of course that left a track behind it. I know that they gave him \$500,000, and he returned 300,000 pesos. One proof of that is the fact that when Madero signed the treaty with the Diaz government at Juarez there was in the Mexican treasury \$2,000,000 pesos in cash reserve. It did not amount to 30,000,000 pesos shortly after that."

"What did he do with all that money?" That leads me to believe that 200,000 pesos out of that cash reserve went to repay the money borrowed from the Standard Oil Company."

Wanted a Mexican Company.
"To prove that the Standard Oil Company, or some American institution, was behind Madero it is necessary to go into many facts. La Aguilera Mexicana was the only competitor the Standard Oil had in Mexico. In the first place its products were cheaper, and in the second place, there was some high political combination, as far as the Diaz administration was concerned."

"The Standard Oil Company, or the Waters-Pierce company, wanted to kill the Aguilera Mexicana as soon as it could, and as soon as Madero got into power the Aguilera Mexicana was in trouble, and immediately Pearson & Sons, Ltd., who were supposed to be the controlling stockholders in the Aguilera Mexicana, tried to sell out, because Madero's brother, who was at the head of the whole political machine, was endeavoring to have Aguilera Mexicana dissolved. So the Pearsons had only one thing to do, and that was to sell out or lose the whole thing. So, instead of dissolving the company, they concluded the better way was to sell out to the Waters-Pierce company, and I think by this time that has been accomplished."

Didapp also told the committee that Emilio Vasquez Gomez, one of the leaders of the revolution, told him the rebels were using American money. At another point in his testimony Didapp asserted:

"The controlling power of the railroad system of Mexico is the most important thing in connection with that country. That is the main reason why the Standard Oil and all these financiers of Wall Street were backing Madero. Henry Clay Pierce had a personal talk with Mr. Diaz about the oil fields and the railroad system, and I understand that Madero absolutely refused to give another concession, so far as the railroad system of Mexico was concerned."

Mr. Hopkins emphatically denied before the committee that he had ever been employed by the Standard Oil Company. He admitted that at one time he was employed by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to get evidence against the Standard Oil Company in Mexico, but asserted that "the Waters-Pierce Oil Company had no relation whatsoever to the events that took place during the years 1910 and 1911."

FOOTBALL STAR KILLED.
Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Edward J. Williams, who played halfback on the Swarthmore College football team in 1905 and held the Middle Atlantic record in the 200-yard sprint for several years, was crushed to death today. An elevator pulley fell upon him at a building operation which he was superintending.

HUERTA RECOGNITION QUESTION FOR WILSON

Expected to Come to Point When Emilio Rabasa Arrives as Mexican Ambassador.

TURN TO ARMY MANOEUVRES

War Department Officials, Relieved of Fear of Intervention, Studying Mobilization Experiences.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 27.—The conditions throughout Mexico continue to improve, according to reports reaching the Department of State today from widely separated sections of the republic.

Much to the satisfaction of officials here, General Huerta seems to be welding the warring factions together in a manner that is not a little surprising. While the prospect of peace under the new regime, though it will be no formal recognition, although Ambassador Wilson has established close relations with the de facto government.

The "show down" is expected to come with the arrival here of Emilio Rabasa, who has been appointed by General Huerta as ambassador to the United States. It is believed, however, that Rabasa will not present his credentials until after March 4, so that the question of recognition will be put up to President Wilson. State Department officials recognize in Rabasa an able diplomat, but are offering no comments on his appointment.

Jesse H. Johnson, consul at Matamoros, advised the State Department today that he had made no appeal to Governor Colquitt of Texas for protection, as was reported a few days ago.

The consul at Nogales reported there were no rebels in the vicinity and that the railroads in Sonora were intact. Thirty-eight volunteers were reported to have deserted from the federal forces at Agua Prieta, taking horses and rifles and going south. It is believed they intended to join the bandits near Cananea.

It is reported by the consul at Hermosillo that quiet reigns throughout the whole state. Conditions are also reported quiet at Mazatlan.

About the only trouble reported was the difficulty between the authorities at Nuevo Laredo and the new government at Mexico City. Nuevo Laredo has been closed as a port of entry, because no agreement has been reached.

Although quiet reigns at Sonora, that state has given notice that it will not recognize the Huerta regime until it has demonstrated its ability to control the situation throughout the republic. The Governor of Sonora, who has that state under full control, was ordered by the state Congress to notify the federal capital that for the present Sonora will remain a spectator, and when a government is established and the state government is officially notified it will recognize the new order.

As the diplomatic branch of the government has settled down to an attitude of quiet observation of developments, with little expectation of requiring the services of the army except for a border patrol, War Department officials have turned their attention to the academic value of the experiment in mobilization of the army.

Already they are planning practice marches, perhaps from Galveston as far inland as Leon Springs, Tex., and the strategists of the War College have seized on this opportunity to practice and test their theories of the brigade formation.

The navy, too, is falling back into its old peace routine, as shown by the resumption by the battleships in Mexican waters of their target practice.

Consul General Shanklin reports from Mexico City that the following are safe: Mrs. M. Alger, Mrs. Pearl K. Holmes, Joseph P. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Waldemar Lindgren and Mrs. Meredith.

MAY REGULATE SKYLINE
Board of Estimate to Consider Limit of Height of Buildings.

Regulation of the height of buildings throughout the city is about to receive the sanction of the Board of Estimate. A resolution providing for a commission to look into the question was introduced by Borough President McAneny at the meeting of the board yesterday. It is understood it will be passed without opposition next week.

The suggested commission will investigate conditions and report whether in their judgment it is advisable not only to limit the height, but also regulate the size and arrangement of buildings hereafter to be erected or altered within the city limits, with due regard to their location, character or use. The commission will also look into the legal right of the city to regulate buildings to the extent suggested.

It is suggested that zones be established with different regulations for each. The resolutions provide that an advisory committee and a secretary may be appointed by the commission, and for an appropriation of \$2,000 for the work. The plan is to have a report from the commission within six months, but it is suggested that a preliminary report be rendered upon the buildings in Fifth avenue, between Washington Square and 109th street.

SUNLESS RAVINE OPPOSED
Responses Regarding High Buildings in 5th Ave. Agree.

One of the most vigorous expressions of opinion concerning the limiting of the height of buildings in Fifth avenue, received in response to a circular letter recently sent by the Fifth Avenue Association to five hundred property holders and others in its canvass on this subject, is from Mrs. A. Scott Cameron, of No. 21 East 53th street. She says, in part:

"First, it is the main artery of the city, and should not be turned into an architectural machine, making it uncomfortable on windy days dangerous for both pedestrians and those in cars. Limiting the height of buildings will preserve some kind of architectural equality, and Fifth avenue should be kept from becoming an Avenue A where it is already becoming at the lunch and clothing store."

"This city is a vast sunless canyon. The height of buildings is already becoming a menace to the health of the city. The sunless sky-scraper is fast turning this city into a vast sunless canyon. The height of buildings is already becoming a menace to the health of the city. The sunless sky-scraper is fast turning this city into a vast sunless canyon."

Practically all replies are unanimous in their support of the proposed law to restrict Fifth avenue buildings to a height of 125 feet or less. There will be a hearing before the Board of Estimate on Thursday. Those who have signed the petition of being present include Charles T. Weiss, Elwood Roosevelt, Justice James W. Gerard, Dr. John H. McTrucken, Stephen H. T. R. N. Mace, W. M. Kendall and C. Grant La Farge.

THEATRE OWNER CHARGES "FILM TRUST" OPPRESSION

William Fox Tells Government Examiner License Was Cancelled After Refusal to Sell.

The government, represented by Edward Hacker, as special examiner, resumed at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday morning its suit to compel the dissolution of the Motion Picture Patents Company and twenty-two other concerns which are alleged to have formed a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

William Fox, who owns eighteen theatres and is the president of the Greater New York Film Company, was the first witness. He said that prior to January, 1908, there was keen competition between the Motion Picture Patents Company and the Association of Edison Licensees. In January, however, the rental exchanges held a meeting, at which it was explained that the Edison company had sold its films, and a new agreement was proposed, by which it would become necessary to lease them. The witness said he protested when the agreement was proposed, but it was taken up by the alleged combination of manufacturers. Later, Fox said, he also agreed to the new contracts.

Everything went well, Fox testified, until September, 1911, when P. L. Waters, general manager of the General Film Company, a codefendant, sent for him and announced that it was a good time for Fox to sell his business. Witness protested that his business was worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year. The conversation finally narrowed down, Fox said, to a discussion of the lowest amount he would take for his business, and \$39,000 was offered. He refused the offer, and soon found his license cancelled. When he went to some of the executive members of the Motion Picture Patents Com-

pany to protest he was told, Fox said, that "the time had come when he had to get out of the way."

A dispatch from Cuatro Ciénegas, near Monclova, reports that the rubber company located there, controlled by German capital, has been forced to subscribe \$5,000 to the cause of maintaining constitutional government in Mexico.

\$4,175 AT LICHTENAUER SALE
French and American Artists Have Call at Session.

Of the seventy-nine oil paintings, water colors and pastels by American and European artists belonging to the collection of the late J. M. Lichtenauer, of this city, dispersed last night at the first session of the sale at the American Art Galleries, those painted by French and American artists brought the highest prices.

Three hundred and seventy dollars was paid by W. W. Seaman, as agent, for a canvas by Herrmann, entitled "Solid Comfort," and \$230 for "Near Cohasset," by the American artist George Smilie. Elliot Dalgrenfield's "Autumn Sunset" went to Henry Rolfs for \$145, and E. Frenkel gave \$135 for Ochtman's "A Summer Night." The total for the session was \$4,175. The sale ends this evening at the Hotel Plaza.

B. Altman & Co.

have just received from Paris two entirely new Coty perfumes, Le Nouveau and L'Or, each of which is appropriately enclosed in an artistic flacon designed by Lalique.

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This (Friday) Evening at 8:15
In the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 5th to 59th Streets

The Lichtenauer Collection
The Sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS